

NEW PROSPERITY  
SEEN REFLECTED  
IN RAIL REPORT

Result of Economies and  
Efficiency Evident, Says  
Lehigh Head

GENERAL BUSINESS  
INDEX, HE BELIEVES

Progress in First Half of 1926  
Marks Peak of Achievement  
Since the War Time Era

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 30.—Financial reports just submitted by some 20 railroads showing generally favorable operating results for June and for the half-year are here. The current E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to reflect not only good business conditions in the United States, but especially the effect of operating economies and improved efficiency here. The current car-loading reports, which have recently disclosed new high records, were referred to as testifying to the large volume of business. The reports of gross earnings, however, compared with those of the same periods last year, reveal but slight increases over 1925, which was accounted a very good year, whereas the net operating revenues show much greater percentages of increase.

No Surprise to Those Who Knew  
The satisfactory results obtained by the railroads in June and for the six months of 1926 are not a surprise to students of the general situation," said Mr. Loomis. "Certainly it is most gratifying that the volume of business has been so large, in view of the predictions of many that this year could not keep up the pace of 1925, but it would have proven a severe disappointment if the net earnings of the carriers had not continued to show an upward trend.

"Ever since the phase of Government operation," he continued, "the railroads have been working toward the results which are now beginning to show. There has been steady progress in efficiency and economy of operation. This progress is due to a large extent to the millions of new capital which has been invested in new motor power and cars, and additional and better equipment. American railroads are now operating at a high state of efficiency, and the public generally, I believe, is getting the best service it has ever received."

Fuel Consumption Reduced  
Some of the notable items of increased economy and efficiency cited by local railroad officials, besides the higher average loadings of cars, are features in which the cooperation of shippers contributes directly to the results obtained—the greater mileage per day of loaded cars and reduced fuel consumption per freight ton mile. By means of the extensive additions and betterments to road-way and equipment, maintenance costs are now kept to a lower level, and new, heavier locomotives, operating over heavier rails and bridges, are hauling more cars and tons of freight per train.

Mr. Loomis declared, however,

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## TREATY PROTEST SURPRISES ITALY

Press Rejects View That Anglo-Italian Agreement Is Threat to Abyssinia

By Wireles

ROME, July 30.—Protest of the Abyssinian Regent, Tafari Makonnen, to the League of Nations on the recent Anglo-Italian agreement as regards the application of the tripartite agreement of 1906 was entirely unexpected in Italy, causing the greatest surprise in political quarters, where it is fully realized that the situation is most delicate.

It is pointed out here that the protest of the Abyssinian Regent is not directed against Italy, since after the protest was written Tafari dispatched a friendly letter to the Italian Government, affirming that the relations between the two countries were excellent.

Moreover, the visit of the Italian royal prince to the Abyssinian capital, fixed a few weeks ago, has not been canceled, and it is not believed that the present attitude of the Abyssinian Regent will affect Anglo-Abyssinian relations.

The Italian newspapers reject the view expressed by Tafari that the Anglo-Italian agreement constitutes a threat to Ethiopian sovereignty, but asserts that it originates in the treaty giving both powers economic rights in Abyssinian territory.

The procedure followed by Tafari in addressing himself to the League without previously entering into conversations with the governments directly concerned is regarded as a grave mistake on the part of the Abyssinian Regent, and may have consequences contrary to the interests of that country.

As the Tribuna points out, the whole question of Abyssinian membership in the League should form a matter for examination especially as regards slavery which still exists in Abyssinia. All the papers attack France on the ground of having inspired Tafari to protest to the League and they see in the French attitude hostility to Italian expansion, even when Italy is acting in full accordance with its own treaty rights.

## PROSPEROUS ERA FOR RAILS SEEN

(Continued from Page 1)

that the present favorable state of affairs called for a word of caution, in the interest of providing continued efficient service for the country's growing commerce.

"The fact that the railroads are doing so well," he said, "may inspire some to think that the time has come to urge reductions in rates. These seemingly forget that the present situation has only recently developed. It was not so long ago that earnings of the carriers upon their investments were less than 4 per cent, and even in 1925 the rate was only 4.3 per cent for the railroads as a whole.

Still Long Road to Travel  
"There is still a long way to travel toward building a solid credit foundation, that the railroads may finance along economic lines the improvements they still need, and which the growth of the country's commerce steadily demands.

"Questions of rates have been placed in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but railroad success invariably has been based upon a certain type of politician as an issue, and all too often elements of the public have been led into following them in their attempts to interfere with the commission through demands for restrictions of one sort or another, which without material benefit to the public serve to cripple the railroads and weaken their service."

Illustration of the favorable results being obtained by the railroads generally may be seen in the earnings reported by several representative companies in different sections of the country.

Earnings Reflect Prosperity  
The net operating income of the Atchafalaya, Topoka & Santa Fe system for June was \$3,661,869, an increase of 23.6 per cent over June, 1925. For the six months' period ending June 30 the net income was \$19,088,076, a gain of 23.5 per cent. Gross revenues for the half-year were \$106,090,804, an increase of 2.5 per cent. The June gross revenues were \$19,764,266, an increase of 5.5 per cent over 1925.

The gross revenues of the New York Central lines for the six months were \$192,231,582, an increase of 6.2 per cent over 1925. For June an increase of 6.2 per cent was represented in the gross revenues of \$35,201,264. These results rank the first half year of 1926 as the most prosperous in the history of this company with the exception of that of 1925. In June the company also made its best showing of the year in net railway operating revenue.

The net operating income of several other representative railroad companies for June and for the six months' period, 1926, compared with those of the same periods in 1925, follow: Chesapeake & Ohio, \$3,467,461, \$2,814,601; \$15,745,703, \$12,946,243. Rock Island lines, \$2,254,804, \$1,194,274; \$5,958,735, \$5,314,765. New York, New Haven & Hartford,

## FRANCO-BELGIAN ACCORD SOUGHT

Efforts May Be Combined on Monetary Questions—Inclusion of Italy Desired

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable  
PARIS, July 30.—Emile Vandervelde and M. Francqui, Belgian ministers, arrived in Paris and were received today by Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, with whom they discussed Franco-Belgian questions common to France and Belgium. A further conference will be held with Raymond Poincaré, the Premier.

While it is perhaps an exaggeration to declare that French and Belgian currencies depend on each other, yet they are subjected to the same difficulties. The conditions in the two countries are different, but nevertheless it is desirable that they should mutually communicate their plans and act on parallel lines.

The solidarity of Belgium and France is emphasized in important newspapers. Belgium recently believed it had stabilized its franc, but was disillusioned when the franc fell below the rate arbitrarily fixed. Then full powers were given the King to act in the interest of the franc by the French Government to accord such powers, and after Joseph Caillaux's defeat, M. Poincaré refrained from making the demand. Still, M. Poincaré, in imposing his will on Parliament, practically obtains the same result.

When the French franc has depreciated, France has endeavored to maintain the rate by selling Belgian francs and Belgium has in similar circumstances sold French francs. In June, M. Theunis stayed in Paris and tried to begin conversations with a view to Franco-Belgian collaboration, but the political situation was too troubled. Now France has apparently a stable ministry, and the moment is opportune to combine efforts.

It is indeed regretted that an accord cannot yet be concluded with Italy, but it is anticipated that before long the three peoples will reach an understanding.

M. Poincaré secured a significant victory in getting his plans through the commission. It is regarded as certain that the Chamber will pass the new taxes speedily. A few days later the Chamber will finish the financial debate. Counting receipts for the budget and sinking fund, the total additional this year and next amounts to \$1,500,000,000 francs. It is a much larger sum than any body has previously tried to obtain and surely this time the budget will be balanced.

Victory in Commission  
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## CHISWICK TO HAVE A HUGE ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 30.—An arrangement has been concluded for the building of a huge electric generating station on Duke's Meadows at Chiswick. This will cover 45 acres, cost some £2,000,000 and, it is hoped, be completed in the winter of 1928-29. The scheme is backed by the Government and is being carried out under the terms of the Government's new electricity bill.

Chiswick District Council surrenders this open space, receiving in return Chiswick House and grounds covering 65 acres. This mansion, built by the Earl of Burlington, the "architect Earl," in George II's reign, contains many fine works of art, including a beautiful arched gateway. Inigo Jones, the surrounding grounds will now be appreciated by the thickly populated Chiswick district.

It consists of three parts: First, a channel was constructed that would carry the River Thames straight through the city, instead of via its former devious course. The channel is designed to hold between two and three times as much water as the largest flood in the city's history has brought with it. Second, a bridge was constructed over Dry Creek, the treacherous arroyo on the west side of the city that had carried down the second flood—a bridge whose sides are so constructed as to automatically form a dam when flood waters exceed a certain level; and which will allow a maximum of 25,000 cubic feet of water per second to pass. This volume may be easily taken care of in the Arkansas canal.

The third project consists of a barrier constructed across the Arkansas basin about six miles above the city, which will hold back flood waters, and will allow to pass only the water that the channel through the city can accommodate.

The channel bank on one side is a high, natural bluff. The other wall is a levee, 32 feet deep, resting on bed rock, or in case that base was not found eight feet below the surface of the water, on steel sheet piling sunk to bed rock. The levee is 2½ miles long and 50 feet wide. Its river face is reinforced with concrete piling 10 inches thick; and at its narrowest point, it is 260 feet wide at the bottom and 100 feet wide at the top.

## ROMANIA TO REDUCE WHEAT EXPORT TAX

By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, July 30.—In view of the excellent prospects of the Rumanian harvest, the cabinet has decided to reduce the export tax on wheat from 2.15 to 2.13 per carload of 10 metric tons. Preliminary estimates indicate that the crop will yield an exportable surplus of 1,500,000 tons—the greatest since the war. The condition of the barley, oats and corn is said to be equally satisfactory.

## BRANCH POSTAL STATIONS

Three small financial stations will be established as branches of the Boston post office as soon as locations for them can be selected, according to information given out at the post office yesterday. All three will be in Boston proper, one on Huntington Avenue near Massachusetts Avenue, another on Cambridge Street near Staniford, and another on Tremont Street between Stuart and Avery Streets. Stamps and money orders will be sold at these offices; mail will be received and registry service given.

## PANAMA TO AID CANAL DEFENSE

Under New Treaty Agrees to Complete Co-operation With the United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Republic of Panama will co-operate in all possible ways with the United States in the defense of the canal and will consider itself in a state of war if the United States is a belligerent under the terms of the treaty just signed here between representatives of the two countries.

In addition to providing for military co-operation in the protection of the canal, the treaty deals with commercial relations and various administrative matters connected with the canal zone.

The last part of the treaty deals with lands needed by the canal and will be paid for at their value on the date of expropriation under direction of a claims commission. The second section is taken up in the details of a change in boundaries

of Colon by which jurisdiction is interchanged with the United States, including certain buildings at present excluded from the canal zone jurisdiction. The United States agrees to connect Panama and Colon with a road costing within \$1,250,000.

The third section deals with the construction of roads by the United States and the agreement that the United States will protect the continuity of the isthmian territory by a bridge or ferry. Panama is to have free access at all times to roads within the canal zone limits and the United States will have a reciprocal privilege on the Panamanian roads.

The treaty also takes up the question of smuggling and commercial regulation. The remaining sections deal respectively with traffic between the canal zone and the republic, shipping matters and ports at either end of the canal and at cities in Panama, application of the Volstead Act, questions of sanitation, radio communications, aviation and military co-operation.

The section dealing with the Volstead Act provides that no penalty shall be imposed on account of liquor through the canal zone in any direction, provided the transaction takes place under the seal and certificate between Panama and abroad, and between any two points in the territory of Panama.

## Engineers Overcome Floods by Changing River's Course

Pueblo, Colo., Spends Millions to Prevent Recurrence of Overflows in Arkansas River—Concrete Levee Built

PUEBLO, Colo. (Special Correspondence).—Modern engineering has scored another triumph in combating the elements! It has made rivers flow backward! It has damped them to increase their economic value; and in the case of Pueblo, it has moved a river bodily from a crooked, inadequate channel to a straight, deep one half a mile away, which will protect the city from the floods that have come down the Arkansas River.

June 3, 1921, there occurred in Pueblo, the most destructive flood ever recorded there. Twenty million dollars in economic wealth were swept down the river that night and hundreds of residents were made homeless. The business section of the city was submerged under 11 feet of water, which, traveling at the rate of 100,000 cubic feet of water per second, swept its way through the center of the city. Just as the crest of the first flood had passed, a second one came and finished the work of demolition. A creek just west of the city, dry 10 months of the year, had poured into the Arkansas basin flood waters as violent as those the latter streams had carried. Cloudbursts in the Arkansas Valley caused the trouble—cloudbursts that brought 100,000 second feet down a river channel designed to hold 30,000 second feet.

Period of Reconstruction  
It came the inevitable period of reconstruction; and in March, 1923, work was started on a flood prevention project that has become one of the greatest engineering feats in the country.

It consists of three parts: First, a channel was constructed that would carry the Arkansas straight through the city, instead of via its former devious course. The channel is designed to hold between two and three times as much water as the largest flood in the city's history has brought with it. Second, a bridge was constructed over Dry Creek, the treacherous arroyo on the west side of the city that had carried down the second flood—a bridge whose sides are so constructed as to automatically form a dam when flood waters exceed a certain level; and which will allow a maximum of 25,000 cubic feet of water per second to pass. This volume may be easily taken care of in the Arkansas canal.

The third project consists of a barrier constructed across the Arkansas basin about six miles above the city, which will hold back flood waters, and will allow to pass only the water that the channel through the city can accommodate.

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## COAL MINERS GET NEW OFFER

Leicestershire Owners Propose More Favorable Wage Under Eight-Hour Day

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 30.—The Leicestershire coal owners announced a new offer to the miners to return to work under the eight-hour day upon somewhat more favorable wages than those hitherto proposed. This is to ease the way to a renewal of peace negotiations.

The Miners' Federation delegates now sitting here are also moving very slowly in a similar direction, though their discussions so far have been confined to proposals for a settlement involving a subsidy which the Cabinet has already rejected. The Government's bill to raise from seven to eight the number of hours which a miner may legally work below ground daily if he so desires passed its second reading in the House of Lords last night. The miners' leaders disapprove this bill, and its withdrawal is among the terms they demand.

The importance of today's delegate conference, however, is not in any immediate peace proposals that are likely to emerge, but in the fact that it may release the executive from the ban hitherto placed upon its making any concessions on the miners' behalf. This once done, a way is expected to be found toward a settlement, as the miners, though still upon the whole loyally supporting their leaders in holding out against the owners' terms, are approaching the end of their resources and heartily desire to return to work.

It is now settled for Ben Tillett to represent the Trade Union Council with the miners' delegation to America instead of Albert Purcell, who is unable to go. This delegation is to place the miners' case before United States workers and endeavor to raise funds.

Water Rights Protected  
Pueblo rights of farmers living below the city have been protected by making the barrier solid and thus developing an irrigation project as well as a flood prevention factor. So the barrier has in it two euts. Through one of these, the Arkansas River flows; through the other, a thousand feet of water is held back, making the barrier's construction at that point most expedient. The barrier is designed to take care of about 250,000 second feet of water, two and a half times the volume of the last flood, and will allow to pass through it only the volume which, together with the Dry Creek allowance, can be held by the river channel through the city. It is high enough to back up the water in the valley two miles. Condemning the property in that valley, which will be paid by the property owners, is a factor that makes the barrier's construction at that point most expedient. The barrier is designed to take care of about 250,000 second feet of water, two and a half times the volume of the last flood, and will allow to pass through it only the volume which, together with the Dry Creek allowance, can be held by the river channel through the city. It is high enough to back up the water in the valley two miles. Condemning the property in that valley, which will be paid by the property owners, is a factor that makes the barrier's construction at that point most expedient.

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## DECENNIAL CENSUS KEPT IN MIDWINTER

Improvements to Speed Next Tabulations  
WASHINGTON, July 30.—Despite some dissatisfaction with the mid-winter date for taking the decennial population census, the 1930 enumeration will proceed on the same method and at the same time of year as the 1920 count.

Announcing this decision, census bureau officials said that the population census coincides with the census of agriculture, and January is a more convenient month than July for obtaining farm statistics. Many farms pass into the hands of new owners, or tenants in the spring, and between mid-winter and July much data on crops, acreage and other quiet matters are lost.

January has been found to be undesirable for the population census because of inclement weather. But bureau officials decided that this disadvantage was not sufficiently great to justify a transfer of activities to July, as had been suggested.

Tabulations and comparisons will be speeded greatly in 1930, they said, because of improvements in the tabulating, punching and sorting machines used in 1926.

## MR. HOOVER HOPEFUL ON RADIO SITUATION

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The tendency of radio stations and listeners in some localities to organize for the protection of their interests, and the action of many stations in returning to their original wave bands after taking advantage of the absence of controlling regulations, are

regarded by Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, as a hopeful sign for the future of radio.

Only through organization designed to protect radio stations and owners of receiving sets, Mr. Hoover said, can the country's radio-casting machinery be kept on a stable basis. Radio problems can be solved, he believes, if the attitude of self-control continues for another six months.

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## SUBWAY STRIKE COMES TO END

Leaders Release Workers From Obligations—Work Resumed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 30.—Leaders of the striking subway motormen and switchmen announced last night they had released their men from strike obligations and had declared the strike at an end.

The leaders said the strikers will be taken back by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company at the wages they previously received, but that they will not regain their lost seniority.

It was the second time in two weeks that the strike had been declared ended. The first time the men resumed their strike when subway officials refused to take them back as a group. A general strike of all city workers in the city had been called for Saturday, but company officials insisted that few of their employees would answer it.

The strike leaders said the men will return as individuals, and the leaders themselves will be taken back, if at all, after their individual cases have been considered by company officials.

The announcement of the strike's end came after a conference between Edward P. Lavin, strike leader, and George Keegan, assistant to Frank Reddy, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, who had been called to take back all the men without discrimination.

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## PRIVATE CONCERN TO RUN BELGIAN STATE RAILWAYS

By Special Cable  
LONDON, July 30.—An announcement from Brussels that the Belgian state railways are to be handed over to a private company on Sept. 1, replacing Socialist state control with business management, is welcomed in Conservative circles here, where it is felt the move will be invaluable as showing the inherent fallacy of state operation of industry at a time when the miners are agitating for nationalization of Britain's coal resources.

It is believed that Belgium's example may prove the turning point from the recent tendency to depend on taxpayers to make up deficits in industries, where Socialist operation and uneconomic wages rates make profitable operation impossible.

N. Y. C. RAILROAD EXPANSION  
WASHINGTON, July 30.—The New York Central Railway at a time when the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to acquire control by 50-year lease the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, known as the "Big Four" railroad. Permission also was asked to acquire by lease the Michigan Central and the Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw Railroad.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The tendency of radio stations and listeners in some localities to organize for the protection of their interests, and the action of many stations in returning to their original wave bands after taking advantage of the absence of controlling regulations, are

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STERLING SILVER CASES AS MADE FOR THE U. S. ARMY. Non-breakable crystals. HEADQUARTERS FOR ELGIN AND WALTHAM WATCHES

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## INQUIRY BOARD TO TEST POWER

Illinois Primary Witnesses  
Refuse to Answer—Court  
May Get the Case

CHICAGO, July 30 (AP)—With its authority to inquire into details of primary campaign contributions already challenged by one witness, the Senate Campaign Funds Committee is prepared to put the question still further to test.

It recalled Allen T. Moore, campaign manager for Frank L. Smith, who won the Illinois Republican senatorial nomination over William B. McKinley, incumbent, for further questioning as to the names of certain contributors to the Smith political fund.

Upon his first appearance at the opening of the inquiry, Mr. Moore declined to name any of the contributors except himself, Samuel Insull, Chicago public utility officer, and Mr. Smith. He has given time in which to decide whether he would stand on that decision.

Mr. Moore took the position that campaign contributions were confidential matters, just as Thomas W. Cunningham, clerk of the General Sessions Court at Philadelphia, took the attitude that where he got the \$50,000 which contributed to the successful candidacy of William S. Vare in the Pennsylvania senatorial primary was a personal matter.

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, chairman of the committee, and other members of the committee take a wholly different view of the matter and as a result of his refusal to answer a question Mr. Cunningham will be cited to the Senate for contempt, with the prospect that his case will be referred to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, where there is pending a test case brought against Harry F. Sinclair after his refusal to testify further in the Teapot Dome inquiry.

To Investigate Bribe Report  
Upon reconvening next Tuesday after adjournment the committee plans to go into details of a story told by Timothy P. McCarthy, an East St. Louis newspaper man, that Smith managers offered \$6000 to Charles Scendry, of East St. Louis, for the support of the Foreign Vices League of Illinois for their candidate.

The offer was made at a dinner attended by a number of persons, McCarthy said, and the following Mr. Scendry, who was described as a Democrat, announced the support of the league for Mr. Smith. At the same time, according to Mr. McCarthy, he exhibited \$2800 in cash, stating "we have declared for Smith."

Subsequent to the dinner, McCarthy said, a number of persons named by Mr. McCarthy as attending the dinner have been ordered and this phase of the investigation may extend over a day or two.

Mr. McCarthy said those present at the negotiations included a man named Pauline, who was described as being in East St. Louis, a man named Ames, and a coal operator named Lumaghi.

Calling half a dozen witnesses in addition to Mr. McCarthy, the committee failed to uncover any appreciable new material on the subject. On the other hand, it found that there had been a duplication of \$25,000 in accounts, with the known total to date thus reduced to \$940,635.47.

Marshals Served at Pells

John R. Buman, a publicity man employed by Mr. McKinley, testified that it was his understanding that Mrs. Medill McCormack had authorized the expenditure of from \$8000 to \$10,000 in foreign language newspaper advertising on behalf of Mr. McKinley.

From Palmer Anderson, United States Marshal for the northern Illinois district, and a McKinley supporter, the committee learned that about 75 deputy marshals actually did serve at the polls in Cook County on primary day due to the fact that they could not be notified that the Department of Justice had rescinded its order permitting the use of deputies.

Expenditures of the Crowe-Barrett Republican faction of Cook County were testified to by State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe and Charles V. Barrett, the big two of the organization.

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## SOVIETS FORM PACT SYSTEM

Plan Based on Series of  
Non-Aggression Agree-  
ments With Nations

MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)—Abjuring the familiar pre-war method of special alliances and rejecting decisively any form of political co-operation with the League of Nations, the Soviet Union is today attempting to secure itself against aggression by creating around it a system of non-aggression pacts, modeled along the lines of the treaties concluded with Turkey last December and with Germany last April.

Negotiations looking to conclusion of non-aggression and neutrality treaties between Soviet Union and Baltic States, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, and Finland, are now in an active stage. The primary basis of contention in these negotiations is the method of settling possible future disputes. The Baltic States want to have a mandatory arbitration clause inserted in the treaties. The Soviet Government holds out for a looser, more elastic formula, which would stipulate that conciliation should always be invoked in the first place, with a possible resort to arbitration if other means of adjustment failed.

Absence of Arbitration  
The difficulty about agreeing to compulsory arbitration is the absence of a mutually acceptable arbitrator. A Soviet Foreign Office official told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "The Baltic States certainly would not accept a Communist arbitrator. However, I believe there is a fair chance of getting along with the arbitrator to the conclusion of pacts which are sincerely desired by both sides."

The Soviet Government has no immediate hope of concluding any non-aggression agreement with Poland. In the first place, Poland is bound by terms of a new military alliance with Rumania to guard the Bessarabian frontier of the latter country; and the Soviet Union has never recognized the legality of the Rumanian acquisition of Bessarabia. Moreover, the recent Polish uprisings in Poland have been considerably weakened by the Russian-Polish rapprochement.

Soviet-Polish Relations  
A leading article in the Soviet official organ, Isvestia, points to a special degree of suspicion to Polish alleged British backing and comments: "If the development of Soviet-Polish relations had led to the establishment of stable peace on the eastern frontiers of Poland, the anti-Soviet plans of British diplomacy would have been considerably weakened. That is why British diplomacy considered it necessary to place at the head of Polish policy a man who could guarantee England that Soviet-Polish relations will not be settled and that Poland at any moment can be turned into an arm of British policy in Eastern Europe."

Although the Soviet "pact policy" has no immediate prospect of success with Russia's most powerful western neighbors, Poland and Rumania, it is being actively pushed in the Near and Middle East. Turkey was warmly welcomed in Soviet official circles and in the press. It was represented as a distinct victory for Soviet over British diplomacy, since Persia under the terms of the treaty could not support England in the event of an armed clash with Turkey over the still unsettled Mosul question. There can be little doubt that Soviet diplomacy, if it did not directly inspire the Turkish-Persian Treaty, was at least a benevolent sponsor for its contents.

So far the question of concluding non-aggression and neutrality pacts does not seem to have been broached between the Soviet Union and its Far Eastern neighbors, China and Japan. However, a prominent official in the Soviet Railroad Commissariat, L. P. Serebrenikov, has been in Mukden and Tokyo, more or less informally discussing the Manchurian railroad situation with the Manchurian and Japanese authorities. It is hoped that Mr. Serebrenikov's mission may help to remove the causes of friction in connection with the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway, friction which at times threatened to bring Russia into conflict not only with the Manchurian warlord, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, but with Japan, which has covered southern Manchuria with a net of railroads in which it is profoundly interested.

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## MOTOR FREIGHT SERVICE GROWS

Shippers Say Federal Control Would Hamper Its Development

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 30.—Federal regulation of motor trucks engaged in interstate business will come eventually but it would not be wise to place such restrictions on this new and rapidly developing industry now, according to the view expressed at the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing here by various shippers and merchants whom trucks serve in transporting commodities.

Speedier service that can be given by these trucks on short hauls and its availability at times when a railroad shipment cannot be made were given by witnesses as two reasons why they prefer truck delivery. A number said that customers located within a 100-mile radius of Chicago ask specifically for truck delivery.

"I do not think that the rail lines will ever be in a position to reclaim the short haul business they have lost to the trucks," said J. P. Haynes, traffic manager of the Chicago Association of Commerce, who also represented the local Traffic League and the Chicago Shippers' Conference Association. He explained that his views were concurred in by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Burlington, Ia. Shippers' Association, Rockford Shippers and Manufacturers Association, Quincy Freight Bureau, Springfield, Ill. Chamber of Commerce, and Peoria Association of Commerce.

Service offered seems to be supplementary to railroad service, he said, and commented that when the motor truck finds its rightful place in the short haul business it will relieve the railroad of at least a portion of this particular service.

Federal regulation would tend to retard development of a new and rapidly growing means of transportation, he stated. "We believe federal regulation, comparable with that now applying to railroads, would seriously suppress, if not destroy, motor truck service as it exists today," he added.

J. H. Beck, executive secretary of the National Industrial Traffic League, said that his organization is neither advocating nor opposing federal regulation now. He stated that truck development should not be hampered and that a thorough investigation is urged. Until such investigation has been completed, the league opposes truck legislation, he said.

Traffic managers or other representatives of companies engaged in the following businesses among others appeared before the hearing to register disapproval of any proposed regulation of truck transportation at present, with a few exceptions concerning proof of financial stability, dry goods, groceries, stockyards, fruits and vegetables, milk, shade cloth, steel, plumbing supplies, brick and paper boxes.

## RAIL VALUATION CASE DRAWS MUCH INTEREST

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Attorneys for the Manufacturers' Railroad of St. Louis have laid before the Interstate Commerce Commission their reply to the brief presented by the Bureau of Valuation of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The case of finding the tentative valuation of the

## MEXICO WILL TRAIN PEASANTS IN NEW AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

President Calles Seeks to Prepare Indians and Mestizos for Part in National Life by Teaching Them Best Use of Land Given by Government

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence).—The agrarian question, which has been an issue in Mexico for over a decade, cannot be settled simply by giving lands to the peasants or by doing away with the agrarian policy of the Government, President Calles believes. There can be no going back and the only way to go ahead is to try to incorporate the Indians of the hills and the Indian and mestizo peasants into the body of the Nation to which they have never belonged since the Spaniards conquered Mexico over 400 years ago.

As a result of his visit of two weeks recently to the north of Mexico, President Calles has got an insight into the agrarian problem which has induced him to believe that the march ahead demands the preparation of the Mexican Indian and peasant for their part in the national life. Peasants and Indians make up 80 per cent of the population of Mexico at present and there is little ahead of them except working the land, because of the lack of factories and other industries on a large scale and the shyness with which foreign capital looks at Mexico now.

Agricultural Schools

Therefore the President promised the peasants and agrarians of the north that the Government would proceed at once to establish agricultural and industrial schools where the sons of peasants and small farmers, including Indians, may be trained as farmers and industrial workers. Five schools are to be opened in as many central localities before the end of the year, and others are to follow.

It is the aim of the President to make the peasant and the Indian not only self-supporting, in conformity with the modern standard of living, but to be a producer on such a scale as to become an economic factor in the life of the Nation.

Help to Be Given the Worthy  
Help will be given such peasant farmers as show by their industry and ability that they are worthy of it, but the old policy of free agricultural instruments, seed, and other

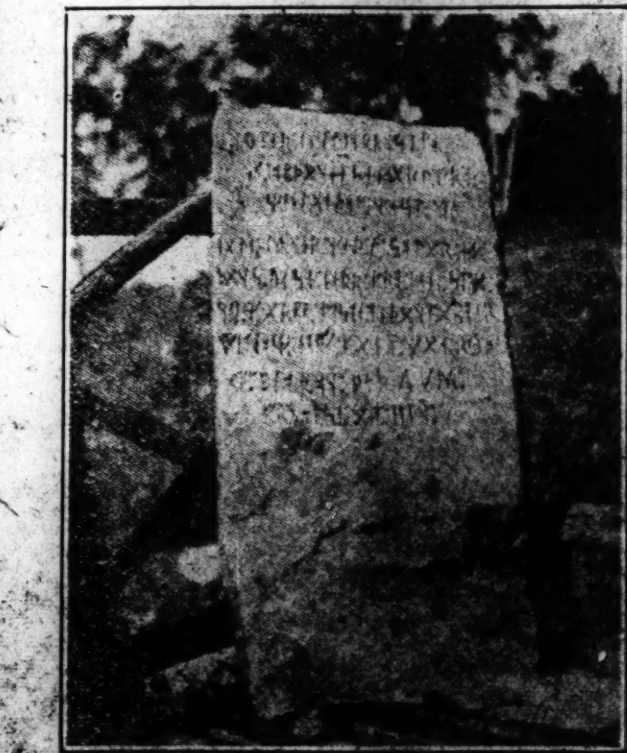
O'Fallon and the Manufacturers' railways, to be used as a basis for recapture of excess earnings, is now pending the decision of the commission.

The case has aroused an interest out of all proportion to the size of the roads concerned, as it is understood that the basis for finding the value of these roads will be used later for finding the value of the larger roads for rate making purposes by the commission.

## CHURCHMAN UPHOLDS TREATY OF LAUSANNE

Bishop Brent Reverses Stand on Turkish Pact

Charles H. Brent, Bishop of the Episcopal Church for the Diocese of western New York, and, since 1925, bishop in charge of Episcopal churches in Europe and the Near East, who, until lately, has been one of the leaders of the movement against ratification of the Lausanne Treaty and a member of the executive committee of the American committee opposed to ratification of the Treaty, after consultation with American living in Turkey, able to speak from personal experience, he is now



The Kensington Rune Stone, Silent Witness of a Norse Voyage into the Heart of America.

convinced that there is no evidence to support many of the most serious charges against the Treaty and that it is his duty to withdraw further opposition and advocate the ratification of the treaty when it comes before the Senate in December. Bishop Brent's letter in part follows: "It is signed, and I think with some considerable force, that we must now view the Government of America as though it were identical with the imperial government which preceded it. Passive resistance on our part would be futile and the choice remains to enter into what amounts to commercial relations with Turkey or else send an army over there. The latter alternative is obviously an impossibility."

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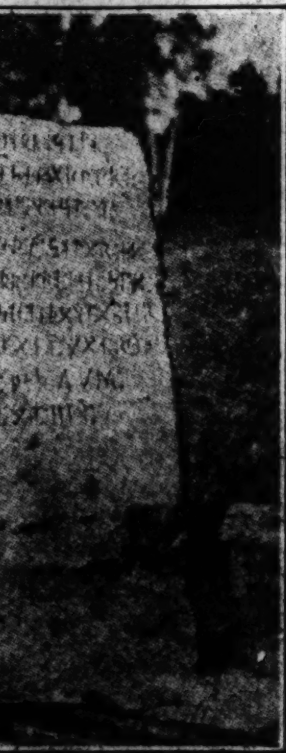
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Help will be given such peasant farmers as show by their industry and ability that they are worthy of it, but the old policy of free agricultural instruments, seed, and other

## Viking Expedition to Minnesota Record of Kensington Rune Stone

Story Similar to Spokane Boulder's Relates That Norse Reached Interior in 1362

MANY hearing of the discovery of reputed runic inscriptions dating back to 1010 A. D., on a boulder located near Spokane, Wash., will recall the wave of excitement on both sides of the Atlantic when, a large, flat stone, bearing an inscription in runic characters, was unearthed some 30 years ago near the village of Kensington, Douglas County, Minn., about 120 miles northwest of St. Paul and Minneapolis. This relic is known as "The Kensington Rune Stone." It measured 30 inches in length, 17 inches in width, by about 7 inches thick, and weighed 230 pounds.

The stone was found face down, underneath the roots of an 8 to 10 inch poplar tree, by Olaf Ohman, a farmer, while grubbing out stumps on his land. The roots of the tree were grown firmly around the stone, showing that the Rune Stone was there before the tree. On being examined by a large number of scholars, many of them eminent, who were able only partially to decipher the inscription, the stone, was pronounced a fraud and returned to Mr. Ohman, who, for the next ten years,



The Kensington Rune Stone, Silent Witness of a Norse Voyage into the Heart of America.

convinced that there is no evidence to support many of the most serious charges against the Treaty and that it is his duty to withdraw further opposition and advocate the ratification of the treaty when it comes before the Senate in December. Bishop Brent's letter in part follows: "It is signed, and I think with some considerable force, that we must now view the Government of America as though it were identical with the imperial government which preceded it. Passive resistance on our part would be futile and the choice remains to enter into what amounts to commercial relations with Turkey or else send an army over there. The latter alternative is obviously an impossibility."

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## Settlements in Greenland

In order to understand properly the origin of the Kensington Rune Stone, it is necessary to glance for a moment at the history of Greenland. That country was colonized in the latter half of the tenth century. There were two thriving settlements, both of them on the west coast, one being about 400 miles farther north and west than the other. There were several churches and monasteries. One of the settlements in Greenland, the more northerly of the two, gradually drifted away from Christianity back into more or less of paganism and idolatry to such a degree that the King of Norway had an expedition equipped in the year 1386 for the sole purpose of bringing the people back into the Christian faith. When this expedition reached the northern settlement in Greenland, it found the place deserted, and concluded that the settlers had gone elsewhere.

Those who have followed the Arctic explorations of Dr. Stefansson and other explorers will recall that several of them found on the mainland of America a tribe of "Blood Eskimos," men of unusual stature, and of a type of features which were not reasonable to conclude that these blood Eskimos are the descendants of those hardy, sea-roving Norsemen of the lost Greenland colony?

The expedition sent out from Norway in 1386 did not return. That country until 1386 or 1387. Therefore we have remarkable evidence that in the very year 1386 named in the inscription on the Kensington Rune Stone, a Norse expedition was sent to America, was directed to R. At first he viewed it with amusement, thinking it would be many others that it was only a hoax, but after fully deciphering the inscription, his amusement, as he says, "turned to amazement," for he became convinced that the Rune Stone, instead of being a fraud, was a genuine relic of a Norse expedition of the 14th century into the very heart of the American continent. His translation of the inscription was as follows:

"Eight Goths (Swedes) and 23 Norsemen (as) exploration-journeys from Vinland through the western regions. We had camp by the skerries (small, rocky islands) on day's journey north from this stone. We were (out) and fished one day. When we came home (we) found ten men slain. A. V. M. (Ave, Virgo Maria) save (us) from evil!" (We) have 10 men by the sea to look after (for) our vessel 14 days' journey from this island, Year 1362."

## INSCRIPTION PROPOSED GENUINE

As a result of an international controversy that sprang up about the year 1898, the Minnesota State Historical Society directed its museum committee to make a thorough investigation of the facts concerning the Kensington stone. At the conclusion of the investigation the committee reported that "it takes a false form in use in the fourteenth century. It should also be considered that the Norsemen, being sea-rovers, and coming in contact with the people of Britain, might have picked up a few English words and incorporated them into their speech, just as in our own day, since the coming of the automobile, the French word chauffeur has been incorporated into our own tongue."

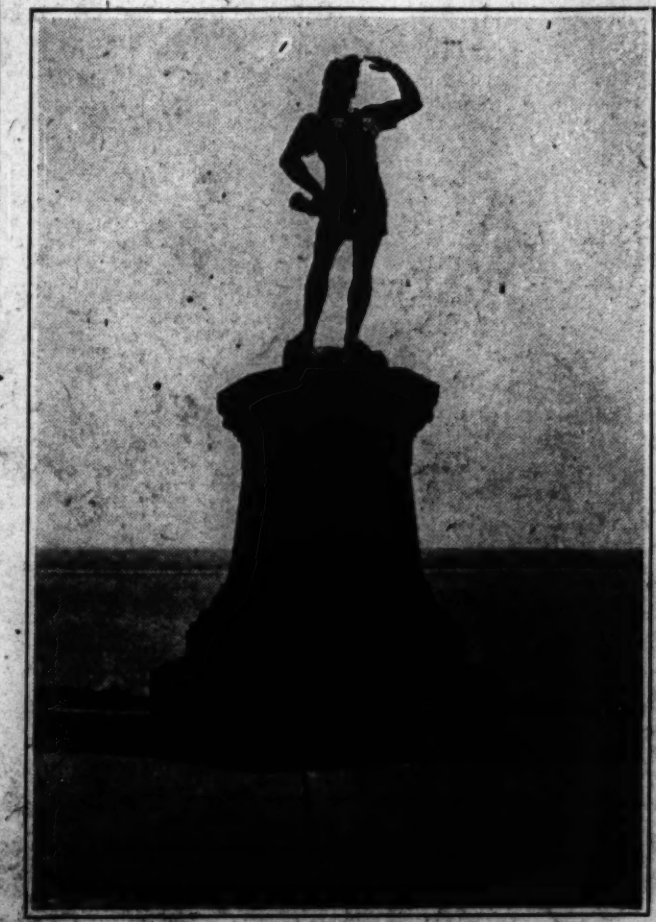
But what about the two skerries, or rocky islands mentioned in the inscription? Have they ever been definitely located and identified? Mr. Stefansson, yes! Interpreting the "day's journey" as a "day's sail," he explored the country 75 to 80 miles north of Kensington, and claims to have located the skerries as two rocky islands in Cormorant Lake, the only islands in this description in that part of the country.

Viking Ship and Implements  
But the Kensington Rune Stone seems not to be the only relic of the early Norsemen that has come to light in Douglas County, Minnesota. A number of years ago the rumbling remains of what is claimed to have been an old Viking long, built of heavy planks, fastened together with spikes, came to light near Holmes City, only a short distance from Kensington. This boat, it is claimed, was built after the pattern of the vessels used by the Norsemen several hundred years ago. Those who viewed the remains of this boat

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claim it must have been built long before the first settlers came to Douglas County, and that it could not have been built by the Indians. Then, too, at least nine different Norse implements used in the fourteenth century have been brought to light in or near Douglas County. Is it not reasonable to suppose that all these "finds" are relics of the Norse expedition into Minnesota which we have been describing?

The chief objections urged against the genuineness of the Rune Stone are, first, that the use of runes had been abandoned by the fourteenth century and, second, that in those slow-moving days the change from runes to Roman writing



On the Lake Front in the City of Milwaukee, Wis., Stands This Monument to Leif Ericsson, the Discoverer.

ings would probably extend over many centuries, and it is known that runes were used intermittently down to as late as the eighteenth century. Furthermore, the men comprising the expedition would be largely rough-and-ready sailors whose language would be more or less crude.

Further Objections Met  
The second objection is that certain words, particularly the word opdag, were not in use in the Norse language in the fourteenth century. A modified form of the word opdag has been found to have existed in certain parts of Norway at that time.

It is further urged against the stone that there are some English words in it, "man," "from," and "year." In explanation it may be said that certain Scandinavian scholars have found these words in an ancient manuscript.

An invitation for eight Sea Scouts of United States to be guests of E. P. Belgian Boy Scouts at the first international Sea Scout jamboree, to be held in Astoria for one week, commencing Aug. 1 had been declined for lack of funds, Mr. Keane said. The invitation was extended to national.

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## SEA SCOUT ROLL TO BE ENLARGED

National Director Aims To Enlist 100,000 in Next Few Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 27.—Announcement was made by E. J. Thomas, J. Keane, the national director of Sea Scouts, that the national pro-



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gram aims to enroll 100,000 active Sea Scouts during the next few years. This would result in 5000 leaders for these boys who have passed the Boy Scout age but who still can be served with a wholesome, helpful program making for better citizenship and, incidentally, deeper, through love of the sea, a broader grasp of the value of the shipper of industry to the United States.

One of the outstanding contributions of this movement is that it is aiding in the solution of what Mr. Keane characterizes as one of the greatest problems of the Boy Scout programs—how to obtain from the ranks properly qualified and enthusiastic leaders for the boys. The Sea Scouts are becoming leaders.

An illustration presented was the case of the sea scout ship Calumet, one of the first units organized here by Mr. Keane in 1923. There were 14 boys over 15 years old who kept together for three years before they acquired a boat of their own. This was a 66-foot cutter kept in Jackson Park Harbor. Of the original 14 sea scouts, 11 are still members of this ship, Mr. Keane stated. The youngest is now 19 and the eldest is 24 years old. The group is organized as a "veteran" sea scout ship and meets monthly for service to scout-lads.

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tional headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America from Hubert Martin, director of the Boy Scouts' international bureau in London. The movement is spreading throughout the world, he pointed out, saying: "I see in this wholesome, constructive program for the older boy a very effective means of increasing international understanding and, therefore, more cordial relations between the nations of the world." Inquiries have come to the national director for details of the American Sea Scout plan from persons who are promoting programs of similar objectives in France, England, Hungary, Canada and other countries. As an expression of the friendly feeling between Sea Scouts of Great Britain and of the United States, Mr. Keane, on a visit to London, enrolled as an honorary United States Sea Scout Admiral J. K. Loring, K. C. B., Royal Navy, retired, who is head of British Sea Scouts.

## JAPANESE WINS RIGHT TO WORK

Receives Damages in Case That Attracted International Attention

PORTLAND, Oregon (Special Correspondence).—International attention has been attracted by the trial in Portland involving the question of whether Japanese in this country have a right to work where and when and for what wage they please.

This was the basis of the case of a Toledo (Oregon) Japanese employed in the Pacific Spruce Corporation mill, who brought suit against six American residents there, charging that they conspired against him and effected his deportation from the town. The Federal Court has just awarded the Japanese \$2500 damages.

This verdict, reported by a jury in Judge Charles E. Wolverton's United States Court, is expected to have a far-reaching effect. Four other suits brought by other Japanese against the same six and other Toledo residents are pending in United States Court.

The case has been closely watched and daily reports have come out from Portland to the vernacular press of Japan. Situations similar to this have arisen in other places on the Pacific coast, at Longview, Wash., and at Lake Stevens, Wash.

The Toledo Japanese were employed in the green chain of the great mill which was operated during the war by the government to produce spruce lumber for airplanes. It was afterward sold to the Pacific Spruce Corporation. Every sizable mill in the northwest is compelled to employ foreign labor on the green chain, it is contended, because white men will not do the work.

T. Ogura, to whom the damages were awarded, is one of 27 Japanese who went to the Oregon coast town a year ago to work in the mill. Hearing that the Japanese were to be employed in the mill, townspeople discussed the matter and circulated protest petitions. Signers of the petition became by that act members of an organization called the Lincoln County Citizens' Protective League. The league held several meetings.

The Japanese and their goods were forcibly ejected from Toledo on the afternoon of July 12, 1925 by citizens and the men did not return.

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## BRITISH OPPOSE VIVISECTION

London Society Styles It Both Pernicious and Unsuccessful

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—Vivisection continues to flourish under the false plea that it is the means of ultimately saving human life and protecting it from disease, according to the figures given in the annual report of the London and Provincial Antivivisection Society. In this, the fiftieth year of efforts to procure the total abolition of vivisection, the number of experiments carried out on living animals with the aid of anesthetics reached a total of 9162. Experiments performed without anesthetics totaled 177,515.

A very large number of these experiments were for the purpose of testing serums, antitoxins, etc., and while not actually causing pain often cause terrible discomfort and consequent suffering. Dr. B. P. Allinson in his address at the annual meeting of the society reminded his audience that all medical evidence went to show that vaccination, serums, and antitoxins were not only useless but pernicious and unsuccessful.

One of the difficulties with which the society has to contend is lack of knowledge in the part of the public as to what goes on behind the closed doors in the establishments licensed for experiments in vivisection. There is a periodical outcry about the vivisection of dogs, but owing to the evidence and opposition of the medical profession a Parliamentary bill to make this illegal has not, so far, been carried. The thousands of experiments on guinea pigs and mice do not, however, get even this publicity and are carried out with an almost negligible amount of protest. Over 1000 persons in the United Kingdom are licensed to vivisect. It is true that these places are open to inspection by authorized persons, though to others they are carefully closed. Official statistics show that out of 177,515 experiments only 327 were actually witnessed by an inspector.

## 15,147,000-POUND GAIN IN WOOL PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).—Wool production this year in the United States is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 269,064,000 pounds, compared with 253,907,000 pounds last year. The average weight per fleece was placed at 7.3 pounds.

Production by important wool-growing states was estimated as follows: Texas, 25,504,000 pounds; Wyoming, 24,132,000; Montana, 23,100,000; Utah, 20,322,000; Idaho, 18,440,000; Oregon, 18,400,000; California, 18,139,000; Arizona, 16,044,000; and New Mexico, 12,325,000.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Reviewers Then and Reviewers Now

THERE has recently been printed a volume of collected literary reviews, thus temporarily rescued from a proper oblivion, so far as a general reading is concerned, because the vindictiveness of the attacks on authors whom the judgment of time has declared distinguished makes them "curiosities of literature." Anonymous when first printed, the identity of most of these reviewers is now known: they were of minor importance in contemporary literature, which was neither their fault nor a substantial reason why they should not have turned their pens to reviewing. If writing books is a field open to all comers, so is writing about them. But it is a pleasant fact that such reviews are nowadays "curiosities." Time has diminished the self-importance of reviewers by multiplying the reviews until the pride of that particular perch is wholly eliminated by realization of the number of other persons who are similarly aloft. With the greater number of books there is little or no space available in the reviewing department of the public prints for such personalities as reviewers once indulged in. The spread of democracy has naturally eliminated the earlier tendency of reviewers to be unduly and obsequiously impressed by the social position of the reviewed. Not in our time, for example, can any reviewer experience such emotions as are recorded by the one who wrote of Leigh Hunt: "The insult which he offered to Lord Byron in the dedication of *Himself*, in which he, a paltry cockney scribbler, had the assurance to address one of the most noble born of English patriots... as 'My Dear Byron,' although it may have been forgotten and despised by the illustrious person whom it most nearly concerned—excited a feeling of utter loathing in the public mind, which will always be remembered whenever the name of Hunt is mentioned. The really interesting thing about this anguished review is that the reviewer was probably sincere, speaking from his normally sympathetic heart, and with no doubt whatever that the public mind of future generations would loathe in agreement."

Pope, whose Essay on Criticism may still be read with profit by those who would review books, commented on this attitude of reviewers toward a titled author:

"But let a lord once own the happy lines,  
How the art brightens! how the style refines!  
Before his sacred name flies every fault,  
And each exalted stanza teems with thought!"

While there are books there will be reviewers, most of whom will be men or women of far less literary importance than some of the reviewers of olden times. As the number of new books increases beyond the ability of any single reader to "keep up," the reviewing of books becomes more and more a practical necessity.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Associate Editor

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## Mushrooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I picked cool mushrooms  
That a new moon's rain  
Had drawn from nibbled pastures.

I cut them after midnight's dew  
And morning's dawn-mist melted.  
That I might send them in to you.

Their rounds of platted beauty,  
Pink and brown, and moist, and lawn,  
I chose to pack in fragrant layers,  
To fit them, stem to hollow,  
Still rooted in such mosses  
As they crowned  
In unique clouded clumps  
Rising from fallow ground.

I send them in a  
Slatted box of huckleberry blue  
Tied with a rough clematis string.  
These I send by hand to you.

Martha Webster Merriehew.

## Our Mowing

Twenty-five years ago it was fertile farm land, and this particular hill, to the side of which now clings our brown cottage in its garden of gay flowers, may have seen the reapers "binding sheaves in uplands airy." Perhaps, since it slopes to running water, and the trees that top it have afforded shady refuge for nigh upon a century, it may have been a quiet pasture. Where now the silver buzzes and rumbles, tinkled the cow bells. Where now the airplane rows its heavy way, carrying a daily freight of mail, nothing noisier or larger than a chicken-hawk or an adventurous kite floated among the round white clouds that still sail serenely overhead.

Nine miles south of the huge red-brick city it lies; and year after year, ever seeking escape from its own density, the city has reached out and laid hold upon it. Year after year we have watched the open spaces close in around us—a house hides this view, a garage shuts out that vista. One after another the green fields have given place to lawns and gardens. Ever closer and closer the little dwellings come together; ever smaller and smaller has grown our mowing. But the smaller it grows the larger it seems to loom in our affections. The more narrowly our vision is circumscribed, the more closely we regard what comes within it; and the beauty we missed in the enchantment of distance comes to recognition in familiarity of intimacy.

How should we do without our mowing! Never a scythe or a sickle touches it, to be sure. No loaded wagons carry its harvest to our barns. Just a few hundred feet, upward and downward, it stretches between us and our nearest neighbor. Unmowed by human hand, it lies under the open sky where the genial south steals over it; and day by day, season by season, year after year, our hearts reap where we have not sown, and garner where no hand has reaped.

Who planted the purple violets in the tall grass that frames our mowing when "April hath come on,  
And the wind freed feels softer,  
And the rain  
Falls in the winded drops of summer time?"

Later, when "Spring goeth all in white," who summoned the snowy furs-of-Bethlehem to shine around the early overlanders that take their session of our mowing from side to side? Or whence came the fringe of golden buttercups blinding the tender blue of the skylark upon a waving veil? The little yellow flowers of the common cinquefoil spread veritable fields of the color of gold, and the strawberries shine here and there like jewels. Clumps of tall white daisies appear, sweet white clover shows itself in spots which the bees find readily, and the round heads of the red clover rise tall among the flowering grasses to invite the butterfly. By the roadside the brambles of the dewberry come into white-rose blossom; and among them, like a carving on a frame above our mowing, the field-sparrow has built her nest.

Tomorrow, when we go to the red-brick city, we take with us to flower our garden affords and leave them at the great crowded station in care of the Flower Mission. To many an eye and heart they will bring the joy of beauty. Come! Let us go into our mowing. Let us gather the heart of field flowers. Here is a clump of blue-eyed grass and here a stalk or two of Venus-looking-glass. Little Gill-over-the-ground shall be added to the daisies and buttercups, and a spray of butter-and-eggs shall go with the clover. Here is a stalk of pungent yarrow, and here a bunch of colorful sorrel; the feathery flowers of the grass-scented grass, timothy grass, or the great red-brown plumes of summergrass. For our mowing is hospitality itself. Every seed that falls into it—carried by the wind or bird or bee—like welcome, and like weeds that we so sedulously dig from our gardens grow here into things of grace. Nothing is unlovely to our mowing.

We will hide our wild bunch in the bunch of bouquet from our garden. Perhaps it will bring to some heart a vision of the open field and the meadow lark; a memory of purple grackles that settle down like a cloud and rise again like a whirling airplane. Perhaps it will carry the moonlight that sleeps so sweet upon the bank, or the long blue shadow that comes upon it under the evening star. Perhaps it will speak of the dew on the field under the early summer sun, or of blue smoke and running tongues of flame that purge our mowing for the fuller growth of another year. It can tell of freedom, of opportunity, of generosity, of Love's infinite variety. Let it only cheer and bless another as it has cheered and blessed us, and we shall have given for seed some portion of the beautiful harvest of joy that we have gathered from our mowing.

## Pasturage

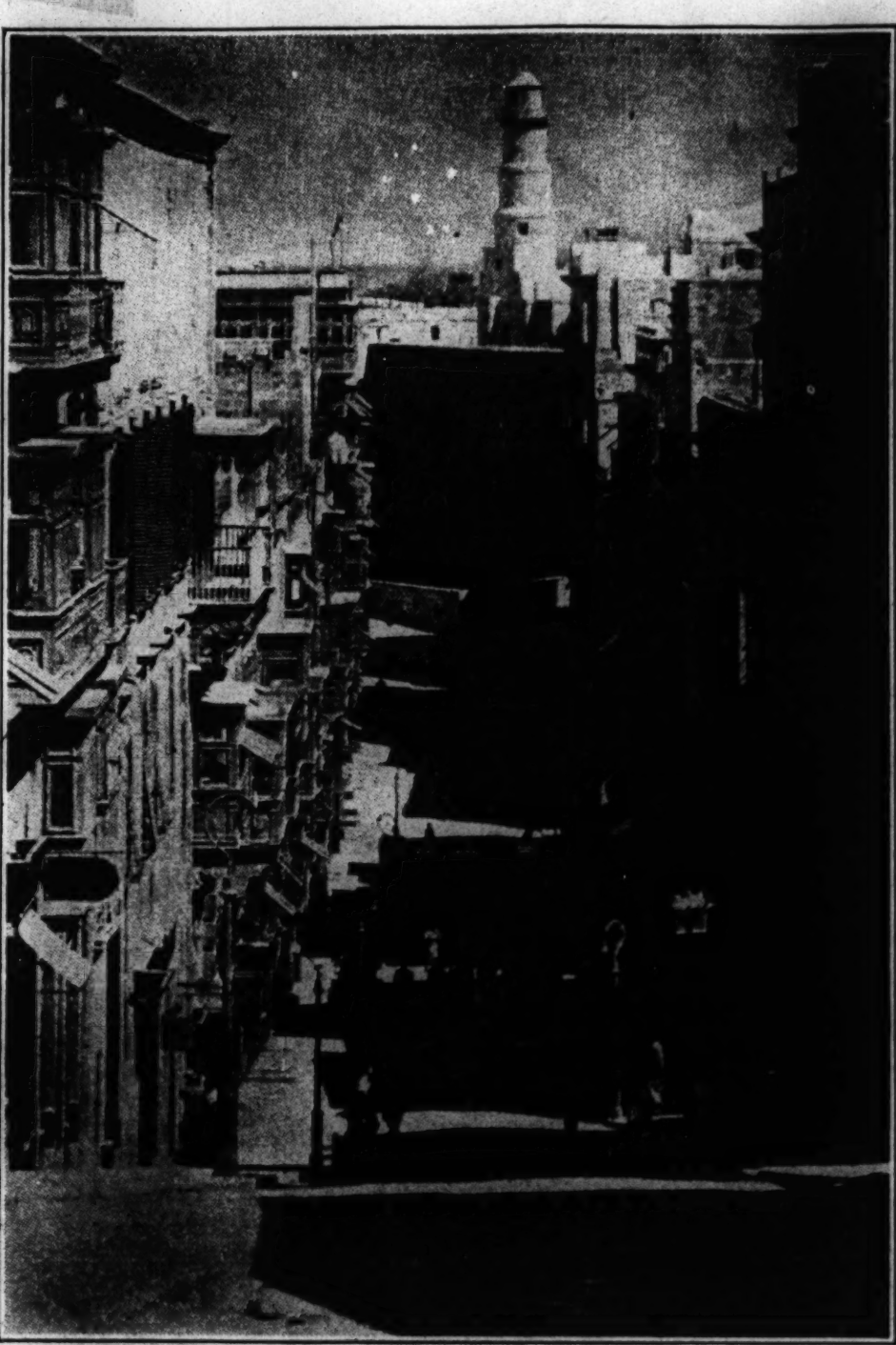
She was tumbled early, by accident or design, into a spacious closet of good old English reading... and browsed at will upon that fairy and wholesome pasturage. Had I twenty girls, they should be brought up to read in this fashion.—From "Mackery End, in Hertfordshire," by Charles Lamb.

## Sea Highway

In days of old you were a barrier  
That longed the Peoples of the World  
To pass; and long old Neptune plied  
his art—  
There was small need of you as  
Carrier!  
But now, O now, what wheels your  
wheels, O now, what wheels your  
wheels!

Your tractless wastes a great highway  
for ships,  
That carry endless cargoes every-  
where—  
The Airway never will your own  
eclipse.  
Whatever fates the future fliers dare,  
For you, O sea, will always be  
The highway that unites Humanity!

—Stella V. Kellerman, in "The Sea Anthology," edited by A. H. Bartlett.



Strada Reale, Valletta, Malta

Photograph by F. and M. Weston

## НОВОЕ РОЖДЕНИЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенный на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ИЗУЧАЮЩИЕ Новый Завет глубоко развили над извлечением нового рождения, как об этом говорится в третьей главе евангелия Иоанна. Никому, убежденному в божественности Иисуса Христа и пришедшему к нему, не было своего сомнения, не все же настало материальное мышление, что он не только связанный свой слог, Иисус разложил это мышление, как он никогда не было высказано раньше. "Если же не родится свыше," сказал он, "не может увидеть Царствия Божия."

Никогда, духом, возмужавшим, о физическом состоянии, возмужавшем не мог думать, как мог человек родиться снова; как мог он опять прийти через составление физического рождения. Иисус, видя, что его посетители не поняли его слова, провел разницу между физическим и духовным рождением. "Возрожденный от воды и духа," сказал он, "может войти в Царствие Божие."

Что же есть духовное новое рождение, что составляет его, каковы образы его, каковы результаты его? Это вопрос, на который задумываются многие серьезные мыслители в течение столетий, протекших со дня, когда Иисус произнес эти знаменитые слова. Новый Завет не дает ответа, что, каковы результаты его, каковы результаты его? Это вопрос, на который задумываются многие серьезные мыслители в течение столетий, протекших со дня, когда Иисус произнес эти знаменитые слова.

Христианская Наука утверждает, что так как жизнь есть Бог, вечный и неизменяющийся, то наше существование, как выражение жизни, является всецело на духовном основании, то есть что вера в материальность существования является ошибкой и не является материальным рождением. Это утверждение, что Иисус указал на жизнь, что смертный есть истинный человек; напротив, человек рождается своим действительным значением, как образ Бога, не Жизнь есть дух. Но веруя в жизнь и существование Иисуса, Еddy имеет в "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 548): "Всякая анималистическая заблуждений помогает заблуждениям уничтожить заблуждений и тем способствовать пониманию божественной Истины. Это и есть новое рождение, которое производится не путем, посредством которого люди могут принимать ангелов, истинные идеи Бога, духовный смысл бытия." Это новое рождение совершенно отличное от всех материальных состояний. Оно состоит в приобщении духовных идей, посредством чего человек становится истинным человеком. Не путем уничтожения, а путем утверждения, не путем уничтожения, а путем утверждения, не путем уничтожения, а путем утверждения.

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## The New Birth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STUDENTS of the New Testament have deeply pondered the subject of the new birth as set forth in the third chapter of John's Gospel. To Nicodemus, convinced of the Master's divine mission and come to interrogate him by night, yet so materially minded that it seems he failed to comprehend his words, Jesus set forth the situation as it had never been set forth before. "Except a man be born again," he declared, "he cannot see the kingdom of God." Nicodemus, apparently thinking in terms of matter, could not at all understand how a man could be born again; how he could again pass through the conditions of material birth. Jesus, aware of his visitor's failure to comprehend his words, drawing a sharp distinction between the material and the spiritual, further declared, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." Jesus thus showed conclusively that he was thinking of the new birth in terms of the spiritual rather than of the material.

What this spiritual new birth is, of what it consists, how it is brought about, and the results of this transcendent experience, are questions which have puzzled many earnest thinkers through the centuries since the Master uttered these momentous words. New light on this subject, light which perfectly clarifies the situation, has been shed through the discovery and elucidation of Christian Science, so that the students of Mrs. Eddy's teaching are no longer in doubt as to the meaning of Jesus' words, or as to their great significance to the seeker after salvation.

Christian Science holds that since Life is God, eternal and unchanging, existence, as the expression of Life, is wholly upon a spiritual basis; that is to say, the claim or belief that existence is material is wholly erroneous, having no foundation in fact. Thus the doctrine that a mortal is the true man is seen to be false, and man is understood in his real character as the image of God; for Life is found to be spiritual. Of this aspect of life and existence, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 548): "Every agony of mortal error helps error to destroy error, and so aids the apprehension of immortal Truth. This is the new birth going on hourly, by which men may entertain angels, the true ideas of God, the spiritual sense of being."

(An another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.)

For Infant Readers  
It is a small book bound in blue boards, and the title page reads:

Original Poems for Infant Minds  
by Ann and Jane Taylor

In books, or works of healthful play,  
Let my first years be past.  
That I may give for every day  
Some good account at last—Watts.

Authors' Complete Edition  
London: George Routledge & Sons,  
Broadway, Ludgate Hill.  
New York: 9 Lafayette Place.

Then follows the Preface to the first edition:

"If a hearty affection for that interesting little race, the race of children, is any recommendation, the writers of the following pages are well recommended; and if to have studied in some degree their capacities, habits and wants with a wish to adapt these simple verses to their comprehension and probable improvement—if this has any further claim to the indulgence of the public, it is the last and greatest they attempt to make."

To those parents into whose hands this little volume may chance to fall, it is respectfully inscribed, and very affectionately dedicated to that interesting little race—the race of children."

The contents are divided into two parts, each with a separate index. The first part includes such poems as "My Mother," "A True Story," and many others loved by the Victorian child; while the second part contains "Mistletoe Matty," "Greedy Richard" and "Dirty Jim." Every properly-brought-up child in the middle and later Victorian period was taught these verses, and the moral which they contained was usually driven home—such as the vice of meddling, as set forth in "Mistletoe Matty," resulting in a promise to Grandmother—

"... to refrain  
From meddling evermore."

So lasting are childhood's impressions that if any one of these grown-up children were to be transported to London and set down in Cavendish Square, undoubtedly they would come to mind the first verse of "A True Story," which reads:

"Little Ann and her mother were  
walking one day  
Through London's wide city so  
large and gay,  
And business obliged them to go  
by the way  
That led them through Cavendish  
Square."

And possibly the scene might be visualized of a school-room table with a group of children round it reading in turn the seventeen verses wherein "Little Ann" questions her mother as to the inequalities of the rich and the poor, the mother in the last verse telling her little girl that—

"A coach, and a footman, and gaudy  
attire,  
Give little true joy to the breast;  
To be good is the thing you should  
chiefly desire,  
And then leave to God all the  
rest."

And then leave to God all the rest."

And then leave to God all the rest."

And then leave to God all the rest."

## The Ruler

There can be no pleasure... equal to that of feeling at once the joy of thousands all made happy by wise administration.—Samuel Johnson, in "Rasselas."

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## JUNIOR AND BOY STARS TO PLAY

**Youths From 10 States to Play  
for Western Tennis Titles**

CULVER, Ind., July 30 (AP)—National champions and district winners,

Epnet J. Pare of Chicago, national boys' champion in 1923, national junior clay champion in 1924, and western junior champion in 1924 and 1925, is one of the entrants. Joseph Smith and Charles Sigiford, of St. Paul, Minn., are also among the first six in the junior doubles; Frederick Brann of Pontiac, Mich., and Michael Smith of Chicago, is another certain starter.

In addition to that trio of stars, the tournament will feature today a number of players who are well known. J. M. Doug and Howe H. Bancroft, the San Diego, Calif., junior doubles champions, and the champions: Donald Carr, Nashville, Tenn.; Robert interathematic champion; Sother Mench, Appleton, Wis.; and George Goss and Arthur Kupperman, leading Pacific coast juniors; William Schommser, Wisconsin State champion; and Walter Thomas, winner of the boys' doubles title in the western last year; Edward Jacobs of Baltimore, Maryland, and Ray W. Smith of St. Paul, one of the ranking Chicago juniors.

Holloway and Pare team together in the doubles, and Smith and Sigiford in the junior class. They have been the

western junior doubles champions for two successive summers.

W. L. Leitch, chairman of the committee in charge of the tournament. He said states represented were Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, California, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Texas. Entries will close Sunday.

**HOPPE LEADS 100 TO 155**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, July 20.—William F. Hoppe entered the last two blocks of the Cincinnati at Bragg Field at least today with a lead of 100 to 155. The match is at 360 points. Hoppe was both in and out of the hole 10 times in 49 innings and 50 to 24 in 49 innings, afternoon and evening respectively, at Bragg Field.

Hoppe's high runs were 5 and 7 and Greenleaf's were 5 and 2.

**CINCINNATI SERIES HELD UP**

The first game of the series between Cincinnati and St. Louis, scheduled this afternoon, was postponed because of rain. Two double-headers have been dropped. The first game between the Reds, one tomorrow and the other Mon-

any. These games will start at 7:30 p. m. each day.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

There are unmistakable indications, if the outward manifestations are read aright, that the campaign two years hence, in which will be decided the nomination and election of a President of the United States for the ensuing four-year term, will be waged between the two opposing political parties without the interjection of any third-party issue or candidate. This was made apparent by the action of the so-called corn belt conference held in Des Moines. It has been as definitely indicated by the early activity of prominent Republicans and their friends in urging the availability and the claims for preferment of numerous "favorite sons," chiefly in the states of the middle West.

It is quite natural that in this early alignment of those elements within the Republican Party which have but lately reasserted their determination to remain, or to re-enlist, under the banner of "regularity," there should be no simultaneous turning into the Coolidge camp. Perhaps it would not be amiss to say that at the moment there is being manifested toward Mr. Coolidge as a possible or probable candidate for re-election that same lack of spontaneous enthusiasm or approval that marked his entry into the national political arena in 1920. He was, of course, accepted by the regular party leaders in 1924 as the logical candidate to succeed himself following his accession to the Presidency a year previously. But now, it seems, the code of etiquette cited by ambitious aspirants and their champions defines him, not as a logical candidate who may more or less automatically succeed himself, but as a receptive candidate only, or one who cannot ask or seek a renomination, but who can, under certain conditions named, accept it.

The effort is, of course, to put the President and his immediate political advisers in a disadvantageous position. By making it impossible for him to stand automatically for renomination and re-election, thereby compelling him to await what might be regarded as an imperative call from his party or from the people, the preliminary work of avowed candidates within his own party could be carried on uninterruptedly for many months. This easily explains the early activity of what might be called the Republican anti-Coolidge forces in the middle West and in some sections of the far West. And it should not be imagined that the activities already noted are merely desultory or haphazard. Senatorial and congressional candidates are offering themselves or being drafted with the view, not of sustaining and strengthening the Administration, but in many cases with the hope of thus weakening the support of the President after the new Congress convenes.

With this challenge openly issued by those political party leaders who arrogate to themselves the claimed right to dictate the political platforms, shape the issues, and finally to name the candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the American people, it would seem that the time has come when the voters of the United States must, in their own defense and to insure their own and the Nation's welfare, assert their privilege of choosing their own public servants. It is vain for them to claim that they are powerless or that their voice will be silenced by the crack of the party whip or the clamor of voices of organized shouters. They have repeatedly, in recent years, proved to the satisfaction of themselves and their party leaders as well, that the final decision of political issues and the final choice of state and national officers is made in November, and not in the months preceding the quadrennial election.

There is reassurance in the certain knowledge that the decision of those ambitious leaders within and outside the Republican Party to send up, thus early, the trial balloons of their favorite-son candidates, is prompted by an inquisitive desire to test, if possible, the popularity of President Coolidge. Realizing this, no rule which might be cited should forbid the returning of a definite and conclusive answer. If President Coolidge can announce his willingness to stand for re-election only when or in case he is urged so to do, it might be well to provide that opportunity at an early day.

Returning from an extended trip through various European countries, where he had been studying the condition of the agricultural populations, L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, reports that he found the farmers of Denmark to be on the whole the most prosperous and progressive of any country that he visited. His comments on the Danish farmers are of special interest at this moment when farm leaders of the western states of the American Union are meeting to discuss remedies for the disadvantages under which a large percentage of American farmers are laboring.

The story of the gradual development of the Danish workers on the soil from conditions fifty years ago of comparative poverty and distress, is one of encouragement to all who see in the well-being of agriculture the surest foundation for permanent prosperity. At one time the land of Denmark was largely held in great estates, but through wise legislation it became possible for the farmers to acquire small tracts for ownership and cultivation. Possessing no coal, oil, or natural gas, with practically no timber or mineral resources, the only hope for the great majority of the people was in getting a living out of the land. Much of the soil was of a nature inferior to that of neighboring countries, but this handicap was more than made up for by the intelligence which the farmers applied to their problems. As summarized by Mr. Taber: conditions in Denmark are the outcome of a well-planned program, backed by governmental and organization leadership, that has immensely added to the prosperity, educational outlook, standards of living,

and spiritual welfare, not alone of the farmers, but of the entire population. Co-operative marketing; a highly efficient type of farm organization; managerial capacity; and sound financing, have all contributed their share in making Danish agriculture what it is today.

What men have done, men can do. If it has been possible to make a garden spot out of a tiny peninsula with little natural resources, it surely should be practicable for the farmers of other countries, possessing much greater natural advantages, to work out plans for the rehabilitation of agriculture.

The efforts of the French Government to stabilize the franc are being watched with great interest by the Economic Section of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office at Geneva. The experts of the League and the Labor Office are both agreed that the improvement in the trade of Europe last year was due to currency stabilization more than to any other cause; and they believe that if France, Italy and Belgium were to stabilize their exchanges and stop inflation, the economic situation in Europe would show a further improvement this year. The stabilization of currencies throughout Europe is essential before a return to the sound interchange of business between the various states can be expected. A demoralized currency produces panic export conditions in one country, which are necessarily detrimental to the export business of the others. The effort of the Italian Government, for instance, to improve the economic situation of Italy by keeping up the imports which pay for the exports is likely to result merely in checking the export trade.

At the same time the stabilization of the currency is frequently accompanied by an unemployment crisis, and it is the apprehension of such a crisis that causes the governments with unstable currencies to hesitate about taking the drastic measures which are necessary to place their money on a sound footing. The examination of this question and of what steps should be taken to prevent unemployment is at present being carried out by the International Labor Office. The efficient use of credit facilities is little understood in Europe, and there is no doubt that a more intelligent use of these facilities might do something to prevent or to reduce unemployment.

The Labor Office is also about to undertake the study of the efficient management of industry, which shows that it is fully aware of the vast industrial movements which lie outside the reach of international legislation, and that its outlook is not restricted to Europe, for such an inquiry must necessarily include the United States. What indeed the report of the director of the Labor Office for last year proves is that solutions to the industrial and economic problems of the day cannot be reached through national channels alone, although individual nations can prevent the restoration of general prosperity by refusing to stabilize their exchanges. When this has been done it will still be necessary for the governments of Europe to pull down the barriers which they have erected to keep out their neighbors' goods in the mistaken belief that they are thus stimulating their own trade.

The European industrialist and worker must learn that it is only by co-operation between the nations of the Continent and a freer exchange of goods that Europe will escape from her economic crisis. As M. Loucheur said, an economic pact is just as necessary for Europe as a political pact. The remark which M. Briand made at Locarno is indeed profoundly true when he said that the new treaties would be of no avail unless the countries concerned learned to think of Europe as united states instead of as separate nationalities.

In these midsummer days with vacation motor travel at its peak, when well filled cars are rolling over pleasant country roads, it is a good time for those who are privileged to enjoy vistas of hills and woods and growing crops with their promise of future plenty to take thought of some of their obligations as well as their pleasures. The highways by which they reach and traverse the longed-for rural regions are largely paid for, made and kept in condition by the money and labor of the farmers along the way. The farms with their fields of growing produce, lush meadows and trim gardens form one of the chief attractions that draw the travelers from their city homes. How should vacationists repay the rural workers who not only produce food for the cities, but also make much of the beauty of the country by which the motorists benefit? Not alone with the cash that buys the farmer's wheat and fruits and vegetables.

Money will not pay in full for the intangible but immensely valuable benefits that come from travel through the beautiful summer vacation land. There are things to do and not to do that will show appreciation for services rendered, something that should be added to material recompense to make full payment to those who perform the services. Farmers in the regions that attract summer vacationists have learned more and more in recent years the value of increasing motor travel and have done their part to enlarge the pleasures and benefits sought by the travelers. Most motorists fulfill their share of the mutual obligations between vacationists and the farmers, but too many do not, and the rural workers are beginning to complain of these.

In one of the most beautiful regions of New England, where motor travel has grown with special rapidity of late, the farmers are talking of organized action in this matter. A spokesman for them broke into print recently thus:

I shall no longer allow the free use of my woods to picnic parties. In the future a sign will be placed near the entrance of the woods, stating the price of parking, and I shall collect the money. I must have some return for the trouble I must take to keep trash removed from my property, and those who leave it there must expect to pay for the privilege. I'm tired of providing a free dump. Some of the parties go into my fields in search of berries, regardless of the damage done to standing hay or the fact that there were no fruits of any sort in the enclosure.

Carelessness in climbing wire fences causes us a lot of expense for repairs. Gates seem to mean nothing to the motorists. They can't see them if they are not more than a rod away. We have to be constantly on the look-out for forest fires, cigars, cigarettes, pipe ashes, and camp fires are left indiscriminately in the woods, with never a thought of consequences.

We have beautiful woods and we like to share their beauty with others, but it has come to a point where we have to be on our guard twenty-four hours a day, or we shall have neither woods nor beauty. We like to have out-of-state tourists come here, but we also like to have them treat us as they would want us to treat them. Probably burning and destroying their property would not appeal to them any more than it does to us.

Here are thoughts for vacation motorists to take note of seriously, if the growing contacts between city and country dwellers are to continue pleasantly, with increasing advantages to both.

On a clear day, when a gentle breeze was blowing, it was a common occurrence to find boys sitting on the slope of a hill flying their kites, sometimes quietly and sometimes working up to a pitch of excitement equaled only on the baseball or the football field. It was a pleasing sight. It had all the elements of an attractive open-air sport and caused grown-ups who chanced to be passing to hesitate in their step and watch the kites soar skyward. It made little difference whether the kite was diagonal or triangular in shape, whether it was made of new pink paper or the castaways of an evening edition. What counted was that it rose to the least wind, and maintained its course to the end of the string.

What a picture it made against the clouds! What a graceful poise! What a silent yet eloquent messenger, establishing communication between earth and sky! What significance in the tug of the string on the hand, as the kite rose and fell lightly on the breath of the wind! How reluctant the flier to coil the string, and how careful to see, after a triumphant flight, that the kite should clear the treetops and not become entangled in the branches! Kite flying has a thrill that keeps the memory green. It was such a thrill that David Copperfield got when he went with the unforgettable Mr. Dick to fly the big kite which had pasted on it scraps of the famous memorial out of which it was so difficult to keep the head of King Charles I.

To David the thoughts of Mr. Dick seemed to soar with the kite, and how many boys' thoughts have risen under similar circumstances? Few are unfamiliar with Benjamin Franklin's exploits with a kite on a lake, the assistance it rendered him in pulling him across the surface of the water when he did not care to swim; or the other great use to which he put it when he drew electricity from the clouds. Since then it has been in constant use in meteorological work as well as in other branches of activity, and not the least appealing was the use made of it by the steeplejack in preparing for the work of repairing a chimney.

Had the thoughts of a kite only come to the men who watched a bricklayer build a chimney so high that he could not come down by his own efforts, a good story might have been lost; for it was the resourcefulness of his wife in telling him to unwind the wool in his stocking and drop that down so that a string might reach him, and later a rope, which brought about his rescue, and gave him a place in the schoolbooks of a generation ago. So divergent and numerous are the uses of a kite, and so far into the remote and distant past does its history reach, that it would be well-nigh, if not quite, impossible to record them.

The days of kite flying as a sport seem to be diminishing. Shops which once carried a full stock have relegated kites to dusty corners. There is little room nowadays for the semi-circular top, the diagonal and the box-shaped kites of the "élite." More complicated diversions are taking their place. But if other sports are supplanting kite flying, there are still happy memories of the pastime cherished by men who were boys a generation ago.

## Editorial Notes

Welcome from more than a merely sentimental standpoint is the report that the Supreme Court of the United States, which for many years has been cramped in its quarters, is shortly to have an imposing building for its own use, that will be of a nature fitting for its importance. One hundred and thirty-seven years have passed since this highest court of the land was instituted, and during this time it has had various places of location. First it met in New York, then in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, next in the basement of the Capitol, after that in the residence of the clerk of the court, and finally in its present chamber at the Capitol, where it has remained except for a time in 1898 while the room was being reconstructed. The site for the new structure has been known as the "Brick Capitol," because Congress met there about a hundred and ten years ago. In view of the fact that the present chamber is decidedly attractive, it is gratifying to learn that it is to be retained as a trophy room.

They are encouraging reports that have been published from Mexico to the effect that a strong reaction against bullfighting has set in there and that powerful papers have opened a campaign against what they term "this ancient relic of barbarism." It is indeed strange, as the Excelsior, one of these papers, says, that the spirit of modern civilization should support and preserve a liking for things completely foreign to the refined moral sentiment of the age. A bullfight is the crudest type of barbarous sport, and appeals to only the lowest qualities of thought. If, therefore, Mexico is lifting itself out of this brutal diversion, it is taking a step toward a higher moral standard that presages better things along every line. When, moreover, a campaign is instituted by the leading newspapers of a country to bring about a needful reform, it is safe to say that the reform is halfway achieved.

## A Bird's-Eye View Over France

I AM sitting in the writing room of a Paris hotel; and although the little apartment looks out upon the courtyard, and not upon the street, my ears are still assailed by the muffled rumble of traffic from the Rue Lafayette, up and down which a ceaseless torrent of vehicles roars its way toward the great termini, whence, by railroad, the provinces of France are reached.

I am in a dilemma, for I, too, contemplate a holiday; and the question is—to which of these stations, and thence to what delectable province, out of so many, shall I turn my face? The choice is not easy, because the glories of France are so complete in their variety that one who knows most of them and loves all that he knows will inevitably be drawn many ways.

But which of them will pull hardest? Not the north—no, nor the northeast; for that way lie the rolling plains of Picardie, with its martyred cities, which, in holiday time, I would fain forget. Nor yet northwest; for though I have often savored the dainties of the Seine Valley, and the airy Norman uplands, with those trout-stocked rivers winding their way through the embowered and sleepy old cities below, I shall hear among them, I suspect, more of my mother tongue than wholly fits my holiday humor, on this side the Channel.

Nor shall my face turn west; for, granted that the woods and orchards of Maine, in summer time, are all that a moderate man may wish, that Province has no special call or attraction such as can match the enigmatic lure of the mystical land that lies beyond it—Armorica, or Brittany.

Yes, Brittany draws; but, again, we are in summer time; the inns of Quimper, and of Concarneau, will be full; and an unannounced guest hardly welcome. Armorica must wait; and, for the same reasons, though reluctantly, I rule out the golden sands and rippling shallows of the shining Loire Valley, the matchless pagent of its royal palaces, and the blossoming, fruitful garden of France, that is Touraine.

But shall I not, after all, venture one stage further in that direction?—on into *hâtier* Poitou, and its capital, Poitiers, where the Romanesque churches commemorate, though dimly, a great French victory and an equally great defeat, or beyond these to where the cloud-land floats over the bowery hollows, the gorge-grown copests, and the sweetly tangled confusion of the Vendean bocage, once the battle-ground of the "Chouans," for liberty?

Or one might do worse than come to rest by the green hills of Lussignac, where, long ago, old John of Berry's wondrous castle rose; and where, even yet, in the moonlight, one may hear in fancy the princess, Mélusine, wailing about those vanished battlements. Mervent and Vouant, too, have claims—the vast, hardly penetrable woods, through which the wild boars roam.

And so have the lands below this bocage, the stony "plaine," and beyond it—won back only in the Middle Ages from the sea—the great expanse of the twin Marais, where from horizon to horizon all day long above an unbroken flatness, beside the copse- and farmhouses, the white windmill sails twirl, and where, of Sundays, the peasant family, in its very best black, poles itself to church along the shady, water-filled dykes.

Or, instead of going west, shall I face round toward the rising sun? For though the *château* be duller than its name, and Lorraine, excepting Nancy and Gerardmer—jewel among cities, and pearl among lakes—is too much

given over to iron and "forgerons," to be altogether desirable, the Vosges are fascinating hills; and the splendors seen "à l'éclaircie," as I have on them, upon a sunny, squally day, with the iridescent rainbows ginging their colors; over the rich green plain below, is as fair a sight as the world can show. Nor, in all Europe, is there a more picturesque asemblage of timbered walls and tiled gables than that which hems in the great façade of Notre Dame de St.-Etienne.

One other opulent province there is, whose claims no eastward glance over the map can overlook—I mean magnificent Burgundy, richest of them all, perhaps, in historic lore; where, for decades, the great ecclesiastics of Cluny, and of Cîteaux, swayed the policies of Europe, and where, for centuries, in their sumptuous Dijon palace, the royal Valois dukes flaunted their luxury, in a splendor such as the courts of Paris had never known.

Or shall I prefer to aim directly southward, into the heart of France? Pastoral Berry is everywhere a delight to wander in; and Bourges, its capital, the central city of France—built about a Gothic cathedral unexcelled, for grandeur and beauty, by any in all the land, outside those of the Isle de France—is an impressive, even entrancing story in stone and stained glass told by the Middle Ages. And fascinating also is the Italianate palace, carved with quaint mottoes, of the first of the line of merchant princes, Jacques Coeur, whose life was one long romance. Or, if you care more for tales in books than in sculpture, Berry gives you all George Sand's country to wander in—the gorge-grown hills of the Creuze, Gargilesse, and the Vallée Noire—as George herself has named it—with Mers and Montipouret, and twenty other villages, all good to saunter through, on their merits alone.

Only a stage or two beyond these, for the more adventurous, are the Bourbonnais and La Marche, with their hill towns of astonishing antiquity, poised high above the world. It is an experience to stand among the monstrous "Pierres Jaumétrées," which—after those at Carnac—are the most impressive accumulation of prehistoric stones that all France can show.

Another is to mount the hill upon which is built ancient Toulz, and, standing beside the Byzantine lions by the church gate, to look down and far away southwest over the rolling plains of the Limousin, and further east to the serrated peaks of the Puy-de-Dôme and the volcanic mountains of Auvergne cleaving the distant blue. Here one begins to realize to how great a height this plateau of France, reaching southward, has lifted itself league by league above the sea.

But behind that purple rim is there nothing equally enticing did? Indeed there is; for, to many, the further from Paris you fare in France the more richly you are repaid. Away beyond those mist-veiled summits—the sun gathering heat with every mile that brings you nearer to the Mediterranean—you are in the Midi, where August middays are torrid, and the vehement indolence of the fiery south is revealed in the brawling temperaments of its people.

Yet these are delectable regions, none the less, whether you make toward Bordeaux, and the shady fir-forests of the Landes ranging eastward from the Atlantic seaboard; or whether you prefer the golden cornfields of Languedoc, and the romantic towers of Carcassonne, framed in by the flashing snows of the Pyrenees.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

LONDON BUTCHERS, bakers, grocers, and milkmen are all affected by a government bill to prevent short weight which has been introduced into the House of Lords. The measure requires meat, groceries, and bread to be sold by weight, and milk by measure. Unit amounts are also laid down for a number of articles. Prepared groceries, for example, are to be put up in units each weighing two ounces net or some multiple of this weight. Flour is to be in quantities of one and three-quarters pounds, milk in multiples of the half-pint, and bread in loaves weighing one or more pounds. Fines ranging from £5 to £50 are appointed for contravention, but a seller is allowed to claim acquittal if he has taken reasonable precautions against infringement. Petty sales are also exempted from liability. The measure is to begin to take effect from Oct. 1, if passed by that date, but numerous articles are exempted for six months further, or for other longer period to be determined by the Board of Trade.

A new departure is being made by a big London department store in sending a party of its junior assistants for a trip to America. There, in addition to having a good time and seeing the sights of Niagara Falls, Chicago and New York, they will visit many of the big American department stores and study their organization and working. Extra leave has been granted where necessary, and the firm is paying a substantial sum toward the travelers' expenses and allowing monthly installments toward paying off the remainder.

One of the most interesting events of the year in London, starting from very modest beginnings in the East End, is the Costers' and Street Traders' Donkey Show, which this year was held in Kensington Palace Field, under the auspices of Our Dumb Friends' League, and with Susan, Duchess of Somerset, to present the prizes. More than thirty highly decorated donkeys competed for the prizes, and the hilarity far exceeded anything ever shown at the more pretentious shows. Queen Alexandra's cup, with a prize of £5 and a joint of meat, was given to the owner of what the judges considered to be the best cared-for donkey. In fact, all the donkeys showed from their sleek appearance and activity that their good treatment was an all-year affair and not a grooming for the day of the show. It was hard to tell which were the most highly decorated, the donkeys, the carts, or the drivers, some of whom were covered with, it almost seemed, countless pearl buttons, the traditional holiday garb of the coster. Although the animals were not for sale, the catalog gave the value which their owners placed upon them. In some cases this was given in money, but other expressions, such as "Not for Sale," "Untold Gold," "Priceless," "All the love I can give it," and "No money can buy her," were common.

Most of us know of the Londoner's habit of parading up and down the waiting line of debutantes and dowagers in the Mall during the hours before the King and the Queen hold their "court," but there is another little idiosyncrasy of the sight-seers on these occasions which appears to have escaped notice. If you go along Buckingham Palace Road at a suitable hour on one of the "court" nights, you will see two lines of people, several deep, stretched across the pavement on either side of an awning and a strip of red carpet. Nineteen out of every twenty are women, and it is no use your thinking they will move aside to let you pass—you must step gingerly onto the roadway if you want to get by. A glance at the name over the door will give you an inkling of what they are there for. It is the atelier of one of the most famous photographers in London. A large proportion of the ladies who are going to be—or have just been—presented will pass along that strip of carpet during the evening, and the sight-seers will be able to view the whole glory of the gowns instead of having to be content with seeing the few stray folds which are visible when the wearer is sitting behind the windows of a motorcar.

This is the season in England when the baby swans, or cygnets, are beginning to explore the world of their rivers or ponds and to make the acquaintance of the mischievous puppies who think everything with wings was made to be

chased. One puppy at Windsor has been taught the error of this theory in the manner said to have been common with the school-teachers of former days. The puppy, which was a spaniel, playfully dashed after a group of young cygnets gathered around whatever corresponds to the domestic hearth in swan establishments. Father Swan, not approving, dashed after the pup. The pup was at a hopeless disadvantage in the water and was soon gathered under the wing of Father Swan, who proceeded to administer correction in the old-time approved manner. A considerably crestfallen pup finally gained the shore and now keeps at a respectful distance from the former objects of his playful attention.

One of the treats brought to London by the college vacation season is the singing of the Trinity Madrigal Club of Cambridge, which is filling a local theater. There are fourteen young men in the cast and their singing of madrigals and sailors' chantes is delighting the audiences. The rollicking zest with which these apparently care-free young men, without any of the makeup or stereotyped mannerisms of the stage, roll out their rendition of the chantes and ballads of the old sailing ship days is delightful.

Sayings of the week: The British Empire has reserves of wealth that are sufficient in volume and variety to give every man, woman and child in it a higher standard of living than any other country can afford.—Sir John Ferguson.

We English have a unique capacity for admiring ability in other people.—Frederick Gough.

My money for good or ill has always been in British industries.—Prime Minister Baldwin.

Our job as headmasters is to teach boys how to live and not how to earn a living.—The Master of Haileybury School.

I decline utterly to be impartial as between the fire brigade and the fire.—Winston Churchill.

The real hope of the future—which is worth all the sentiment in the world—is this: that on every major moral question the British and American people think alike.—Lord Birkenhead.

Writers are broken the dumps of the English language for words that shall range farther, hit harder, and explode over a wider area than the service pattern words in common use.—Rudyard Kipling.

An employee is never less valuable as a workman for being more appreciated as a man.—J. R. Clynes, M.P.

## Letters to the Editor

After communications are received, the editor will receive only those of his contributors, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### The Rodeo at the Sesquicentennial

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have read with interest both your own comments and those of some of your readers regarding the rodeo at the Sesquicentennial.

Might I contribute the following, which appeared in the August number of the National Humane Review, published in Albany?

The rodeo has been meeting opposition in many quarters. Several communities that have held annual rodeos replaced them this year with pageants or sports. The change was most acceptable. The American Humane Association was among the first to protest the rodeo at the Sesquicentennial and caused many letters to be written in opposition. Rejoinders of the outcome humanitarians have made no clear their position on this form of entertainment that the officials in charge must be in doubt regarding their decision to include the rodeo among the concessions at the Philadelphia celebration.

In another section of the paper, the same issue, we read that "prosecuting attorneys of Pierce County, State of Washington, have declared their opinion that it is unlawful to hold a rodeo in the State of Washington, and the Pierce County Humane Society has publicly announced that it will prosecute if any is held."

Let us hope that other states and humane societies will take the same stand in the interest of those who cannot speak for themselves.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. H. W.